WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

Amusements To-Day, Academy of Must- - La Paras del Destino. Bijon Opera House-Aret Are.

Bijon Opera House-Aret Are.

Chickering Hall-Master Muscleme. Matthes.

baly's New Theatre-The Way we Live. Matthes.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Herit of Oak. Matthes. Grand Opera House -Pancion. Matthes. Haverly's Theatre-Widow Belott, Matthes, Roster & Hal's Garden-Concert. Madison Square Frent e-Sazet Kirks. Niblo's Garden-Mattalon Mintrels. Mailnes. New York Aquarium-Athletic Spots. Matines

Olympic Theatre-Davy Creckett, Park Theatre-Zip. Standard Theater-Miles Theatre Comique Municele Batter Pirales,
Theatre Comique Multire duvid Surpriss, Matter
Tony Panto 's Theatr - The Trang. Union Square Theatre-My Paris Wallack's Theatre-To Marry or Not to Marry ndsor Theatre-Humply Damets Matthes

Grant at Chicago and Grant at the Polls.

Let us take the strength of the third term. movement at the outside estimate of its managers and see what the figures indicate. The GRANT men claim that they have, up to date, 141 instructed delegates, as follows: Fifty-eight in Pennsylvania, where the State Convention adopted the unit rule and

instructed for GRANT; Seventy in New York, where the Convention instructed the delegates to Chicago to support GRANT, but did not prescribe the unit rule:

Sixteen in Texas, where the Convention prescribed the unit rule, but did not instruct for any candidate. It is claimed, however, that the delegation is overwhelmingly and notoriously for GRANT, so that the enforcement of the unit rule practically gives him the solid vote of the State.

Now, suppose every delegate said to be for GRANT proves to be for GRANT, that the instructions of the State Conventions are held to be binding at Chicago, that the unit rule is observed in every case-in short, that matters go precisely as the third-term men to nominate him. His friends claim that Kentucky and Missouri will supply 54 additional votes, carrying GRANT's actual etrength up to 198. In these two States the Conventions are to be held to-day. Suppose Kentucky and Missouri meet the expectations of the third-termers. That leaves Grant 176 short of a majority.

Leaving Massachusetts and Illinois out of their calculations, as doubtful, and counting only upon one of the Northern States which have still to choose delegates, the GRANT men depend for success upon nine

New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia North Carolina Georgia	18 Alabama. 16 Louislana. 22 Mississippi. 22 Tyunessee 22 Tyunessee
Total.	

Success in every point of this programme would certainly make Gen. GRANT the Republican candidate for President. We are now giving him the benefit of every possibility. Let us say, then, that he receives the 384 votes, as above, and is nominated. How far would his nomination represent the strength of the Republican party throughout the country? To what extent could the party rely upon the men whose voices made him a candidate for votes that would help to elect him in November ? These are questions worth considering.

The following table shows the States which are depended upon to nominate Gen. GRANT, the number of votes to which they are respectively entitled in the nominating Convention, and the majorities, whether Republican or Democratic, which they gave at the last Presidential election:

No. of Dole-	Rep. Maj. 1876.	Dem. M.
New York 70	division.	32.19
New Jersey 18 Pennsylvania 54	17,944	12,44
Maryland 16	24444	19.79
Virginia 22	21224	344211
North Carolina 20	******	1733
Georgia 22	939407	73037
Alabama20	40.4474	201.77
Lourstana 1d	494448	160
Mississippi	44.444	20.40
Kentucky 24	Banna.	002.09
Tennessee	2000000	255 tH
Bianuiri	010100	205.04
ATRIBINAL	41111	(23)(4)
Yexha10	Access.	DO:18
UH4	17,044	549.4

Total Democratic majority in fifteen Grant States 530,467 to give Gen. GRANT the Republican nomination for President!

If Gen. Grant loses New Jersey and one or nomination by gaining the vote of Illinois and Massachusetts, the figures will be changed, but the result remains substantially the same. He would still be nominated by the Republicans in fifteen States, him a single electoral vote, and which together gave nearly half a million majority for the Democratic candidate in 1876.

Rents this Spring.

Now that the first of May is close at hand, we are able to speak with some definiteness regarding the demand for stores and dwellings in the city, and the comparative rates at which they can be rented. It is already plain enough that when the season for moving is over, very few houses and places of business will be left unoccupled; fewer than have remained for half a dozen years back after the first of May.

Even now bills " To let" are not very numerous, partly because old tenants have to a large extent taken new leases at the somewhat advanced rates frequently exacted, and partly because a house or a store in an eligible or fairly good situation did not have to wait long for a tenant when first offered for rent more than a month ago. The offices of the real estate brokers are crowded, and unless very decided and obvious objections to the tenements present themselves, the work of letting is done pretty easily and rapidly.

In offices in the lower part of the city, especially in lower Broadway and in the streets contiguous to Wall street, the ad- land. There are, indeed, not less than wance has been very heavy on the rents obtainable a few years ago. For a desirable office there is, indeed, a competition among applicants, which of course forces up its price, but of such there are now scarcely | markable scholastic magnificence. Such are any left. They were snatched up as soon as the College of St. Cuthbert's, near Durham, they were offered, or in some cases were en- and St. Gregory's College, not far from gaged in advance of the completion of the Bath, both of which are offshoots of buildings in which they are situated. The the famous English Catholic college landlords who erected new structures, or at remodelled old ones, in the vicinity of the French Revolution. St. Lawrence's College, financial centre, during the period of low | near York, and St. Edmund's, in Hertford prices for building materials, are now reaping a large interest on their wise invest-

The great increase in the number of dwelling houses in the upper wards which took in France. Nor should the most cursory place last year, when the revival of busi- survey of Catholic seminaries in England ness, the facilities for communication offered by the elevated roads, and the low prices for | all, the imposing and epulent establishment labor and materials encouraged building on at Stonyhurst, which is not unfitly termed so extensive a scale, has not brought about the Catholic Eton. The observatory at

though fears of malaria in these newly graded regions of the city act as a damper on the hopes of landlords by checking immigration. Indeed, the sales of property there are reported to be more active than the demand for houses to rent. In portions of this region, however, where a clean bill of health can be shown, and where well-settled neighborhoods are at hand, the advance in the rates to tenants has been considerable and has been obtained without great difficulty. Undoubtedly there are sound objections to a brand-new house in a street in which building must be in progress for a long time to come, and they act against its prompt occupation. Moreover, for several years past, both in our upper wards and through-

cations have entered into nearly all the cases of illness which have prevailed. But this addition in the upper wards to the number of dwellings has undoubtedly tended to prevent the heavy increase in rents in the city generally, of which there was some fear at the beginning of the year. Both houses and stores have more or less rapidly found tenants, but the prices have not advanced, in the majority of cases, over ten per cent.

out Westchester County, malarious compli-

In Broadway, where a few years ago so many stores were to be seen without occupants, very little property is now to be rented. In Fifth avenue, too, there is an active demand for places of business, and on Third, Sixth, and Eighth avenues the number of vacant stores is very small. Fourteenth street and Twenty-third street are the centre of an active trade, though the building erected on the site of Delmonico's old restaurant is not yet occupied. The jewelry trade, which gathered about Union Square, is also extending rapidly on Fifth avenue, about Twenty-third street, and the fashionable tailors and dressmakers are

concentrating in the same vicinity. As a whole, real property is now paying a handsome interest on its value, and the demand for it from investors is steady at good prices. The advance in the cost of building materials which has taken place within a few months has to some extent checked the tide of improvement, which promised to be exceptionally great this year; but it is behope to have them go; Gen. Grant needs 230 lieved that prices have reached their highest more delegates, for it will require 374 votes | point, and that they cannot be maintained long at it.

Catholic Education in England.

We heard a great deal during the late session of Parliament about the educational wants of the Irish Catholics. Something was done to satisfy their claims, and much more will be demanded of a Liberal Ministry. On the other hand, little has been said about the means of instruction enjoyed by Catholics in England, for the reason, probably, that they have shown themselves quite able to manage their own affairs, without the aid of Government endowment.

The rapid growth of the Catholic element in the British population is scarcely appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. We do not now refer to the numerous conversions among the higher and middle classes of Englishmen which have taken place within the past half century. From intellectual and social points of view, these constitute substantial gains, but they are not comparable for a moment in numerical importance with the accessions from Ireland. The tide of emigration which set across the Channel at the date of the Irish famine has never been arrested, and the number of Irishmen now resident in England is computed at 2,000,000. Most of these emigrants on their arrival in English seaports were totally uneducated, and unfit for any but the rudest forms of labor. They have undergone, however, a marked change in this respect. Through the efforts of the Catholic Church and the zealous cooperation of their English co-religionists, they have been provided with educational opportunities of surprising scope and quality. From the primary school to the university, every grade of instruction is now open to the son of Irish em-

igrants in England. According to statistics published by Cardinal Manning, there were a year ago in Eng- | bills by proving that the practice originated in land and Wales some 700 Catholic primary schools, employing upward of 1,790 adult instructors and nearly 2,000 pupil teachers. The number of children upon the registers was 191,000, and there was accommodation for 35,000 more. The value of the education given in these institutions has been tested by the reports of Government inspectors, and by the amount of the grants which they, in common with other denominational More than half a million Democratic ma- establishments, receive from the Government jority in the fifteen States depended upon in proportion to the results of official examinations. The result is that they bear favorable comparison with any other primary schools in the country, and the fruits of the more Southern States, and yet obtains the system are seen in the signal advance of the Irish population. Instead of the unskilled labor to which the emigrants were at first confined, the Irish Catholics have now pushed their way into factories and foundries, where the highest trained skill twelve of which cannot be relied on to give is required in the handling of machinery. Of late, too, Irishmen have so frequently been chosen members of English local boards and municipal councils that Home Rule has been humorously construed to mean Ireland free, with England annexed. Even the Board of Aldermen of the city of London have had to provide seats for Irishmen, and it is said that an Irish Lord Mayor of London is among the possi! () contingen-

cies of the near future.

The Catholic primary schools are supplemented in England by ample facilities for the secondary and higher education. At Manchester, Dr. VAUGHAN has established an institution designed to provide instruction of the same practical and technical kind as that given in the industrial schools of France and Germany and in American business colleges. There are numerous other schools of the same grade, at which a purely mercantile and commercial education is given, as well as private establishments where boys are prepared for college. The School of the Oratory, near Birmingham, founded twenty years ago by Cardinal NEWMAN, and the school, or college, of St. Charles, created at Bayswater by Cardinal Manning, afford to Catholic youths the advantages of the great public schools of Engeleven public Catholic colleges affiliated to the London University, containing about 1,600 students who are reading for university degrees. Some of these are on a scale of re-Douay, suppressed during the shire, should also be mentioned among the important Catholic institutions whose first members came over to England after having suffered confiscation and imprisonment omit the most efficient and conspicuous of

library are noted for their contents. The students of this college have met with signal success at the London University, carrying off more than their relative proportion of honors, scholarships, and prizes. We may add that Stonyhurst is about to be rebuilt from its foundations, at a cost of more than half a million dollars. This most successful and distinguished of Catholic institutions in England is less than a hundred years old, having been founded in 1794 by the Jesuit fathers, who were driven from their college at Liege by the French Revolution, and who found a refuge with a Catholic landowner in Lancashire.

No better demonstration how much can be accomplished on the system of selfhelp could be found anywhere than is afforded by the facts here outlined. Less than pinety years ago the members of the Catholie Church had not a single college of any kind in England, and only one small boarding school. Ninety-nine out of every hundred English Catholic lads had either to accept Protestant instruction or to be sent abroad for their education. To-day, on the other hand, in proportion to their numbers, the adherents of the old faith own, perhaps. more educational establishments on a large scale than any other religious denomination in the United Kingdom.

No Use of Denving It.

It is of no use for the Republican party to deny that they are in favor of an empire. Their disayowal would be entitled to no credit. The recent history of this party shows that its leaders are ready to avow any political faith in the pursuit of office.

Four years ago they passed resolutions of unalterable opposition to a third term. Now they are just as unalterably in favor of a third term. Reasoning from analogy, the stronger they now profess to be opposed to an empire the more strongly may we expect to

see them advocate the establishment of an empire four years hence. The Republican party was a good enough war party; but as a peace party it has deseended to the lowest political depths.

It is a party which has so falsifled its own words as to be utterly unworthy of further

Selling Votes Akin to Selling Voters. When votes are sold it is next akin to the

sale of voters. It is reported, and circumstances seem to confirm the report, that Mr. CAMERON, GRANT Imperialist, and Mr. WALLACE, Democrat, the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, have made an alliance for the distribution of the Federal patronage of that State. Cameron gives Wallace a share of this under HAYES, and, of course, is to receive in return-GRANT Imperialist as he is!-certain help from the WALLACE wing of the Democratic party.

What have the voters of the Democratic party to say of one of their own United States Senators who will presume to trade off their political support to an Imperialist? It is about time that political leaders who enter into such trades should be taught by the honest yeomanry that political support

should be the popular repudiation of the men who make them. Our politics assume altogether too commercial a character. The sale of votes is too much like the sale of voters to be tolerated in a free country and among a people who respect themselves.

is a species of goods more easily sold than

delivered. The effect of such bargains

Besides the solid South, there is a fluid South, whose tides and currents have not yet attracted the attention they deserve at the hands of political navigators. There is also a ers to the family arms of the GUINNESSES. His gascous South.

The one-sided debate in the House on the Army bill was closed yesterday by Mr. Ewing's speech in response to the Republican tirade in favor of troops at the polls. He not only opposed,the presence of bayonets at polling places. but answered Republican criticisms relative to attaching political legislation to appropriation Republican Congresses. The amendment de claring that no part of the money appropriated trans at election places was adopted, and the oill was passed. The Senate spent the day in

Mr. Blaine's friends are endeavoring to extract comfort from the alleged fact that Mr. EDMUNDS, in private conversation and corre spondence, says he does not wish his name to be used in the Chicago Convention.

Let us suppose a case. A young man in a strange land under great provocation commits a capital crime. He has no money, he cannot speak the language of the people around him e knows practically nothing of their laws, his friends are as ignorant and as poor as he is. He cannot employ counsel, and the Court assigns to the task of defending him a young lawyer who has never before appeared in a criminal case. Granted that this inexperienced lawyer is a bright young fellow, and that he honestly does his best for his client; in the nature of things he cannot manage the case as an older practitioner, who had had experience at the criminal bar, might have managed it. The result is that the client is sentenced to be hanged. Then a criminal lawyer humanely interests himself in the case; he carries it to a higher court, be carries it to the court of last resort making the most of the exceptions taken by the inexperienced young lawver on the original trial; but he has his labor for his pains, and the terror-stricken young foreigner

is brought up to be sentenced again. Of course, the Judge has to tell him that he is to be hanged, and has to fix a day for the hanging. That is his duty. If he also exhorts him not to cherish any none of Executive clemency but to devote all his time to preparation for the next world, he does no more than Judges are in the habit of doing in such cases. But when this Judge goes on to tell this cowering prisoner that the extenuating circumstances in his case, if there are any, should have been forced upon the attention of the jury that convicted him, he does more than most Judges would care to do, or be capable of doing.

Luckily, the bench does not abound in men like NOAB DAVIS.

The Massachusetts EDMUNDS men may not be as wise as serpents, but the impression prevails at machine headquarters in Boston and Washington that they are as harmless as doves.

Again the rumor comes from Indiana of impending, or, at any rate, projected, improvements in the Wabash. Who can say that we anall not yet see stately galleons, laden with hoop poles and persimmons, moving majestically through what MURAT HALSTEAD used to call the podauger canal to tide water?

The erring Methodist preachers down East are geiting short shrift at the hands of their brethren. On Saturday sexagenarian Brother Paul of South Glastonbury was de posed from the ministry and excommunicated by the Providence Conference, and on Monday handsome Brother WALEER of Somerset foll owed him into ecclesiastical Coventry. In this case the chief prosecuting witness was the preacher's wife, and shocking stories she is said to have told of him.

The Ute Spoliation bill has passed the Senate, under the shameful excuse that Senaso extensive a scale, has not brought about the Catholic Eton. The observatory at an excess of supply over demand. The new houses, in the main, find tenants at fair rents, of Greenwich alone, and the museum and remedy of his to prevent an outbreak. The

discussion and the vote revealed the ignorance and the indifference of the Senate to the official wrong-doing that first drove the Utes to revolt. and then undertook to rob them of their lands for revolting. Mr. TELLER, thinking the bill not sufficiently outrageous, attempted to add foureen successive amendments, designed to make the bargain more cruel and tyrannical, if not to simply substitute a war and plunder outright. The whole business is disgraceful.

Isn't it imprudent in the Professors of the so-called College of the City of New York to do things that call public attention to the continued existence of that costly and uscless institution?

Were there urgent need for a larger army in Germany than the huge army now wielded by BISMARCK, the pending bill that provides for t, with the result of driving tens of thousands arms-bearing Germans to England and America, might be excused as a necessary evil. With no such need, the new military policy is sulcidal.

The honest farmer smiles when he reads such items as this: The bright agring weather has made the grawgrow rapatly that dairy butter is now coming into the maretire by from the following counties in this State: Cortinal, Chaming, Chenango, Chantauqua, Cattarangus, ad Delaware.

Why does he smile? Because he and every other honest farmer knows it is an unheard-of thing to turn the cows out to grass before the first of May, the 20th being the usual date in the dairy regions. And as he smiles he sends the boy to the cellar for a few more of those nice yellow carrots, and the next lot of butter he sends to market is even more deliciously golden than the last.

To-day, the Newmarket Handleap, the great race of the Craven meeting, will be run at Newmarket. This was the race in which, inst year, Parole made his entrance on the English turf, defeating Isonomy, and following that victory by immediately after winning the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan There were 42 entries for this race, but only 27 acceptances; and one of these is since out the luckless Geraldine, who, from her having beaten such rivals as In Bounds, Creation, and Brotherhood, for the Lavant Stakes at Goodod, last year, would have been likely to start to-day, especially as she was not hopelessly handicapped. Mr. LOBILLARD has, however, four other acceptances, Parole, Falsatio, Boreas, and Wallenstein. All of these have been more heavily handicapped than any English borses of their class. Falsetto, though he has never been to the post in England, was assigned 129 pounds, the top weight of the entire 42 entries the English four-year-olds being rated on an average at about 105 and less; and the only English horses over 110 pounds are the two four-year-olds, Westbourne, 122 pounds, and Breadfinder, 115. Parole carries 126 pounds; Jester, the English aged horse, carries 110. The American three-year-olds, Boreas, Geraldine, and Wallenstein, are in like manner all three weighted more heavily than the highest of the English three-year-olds, Boreas leading this division with 94, being a heavier impost than that of one English four-year-old; while only one English three-year-old carries higher than 84. With Geraldine killed, Wallenstein's fallure for the Lincolushire Handicap, and Falsetto's almost prohibitory impost, it is thought by many people that Parole will be chosen again to carry the cherry and black colors; but the event will tell. The distance is one and a half miles.

American young women brought up in the fear, if not in the knowledge, of the English peerage have been puzzled, and perhaps a little scandalized, by THACKEBAY'S account of the Foren family and its noble matrimonial alliances. But Tuacky have what he was talking about, as indeed he usually did. BENJAMIN GUINNESS, like Foren pere, was a rich brewer. His mash tubs yielded him a princely income. and he spent it on occasion with a princely lavishness. He became Lord Mayor of Dublin . he sat in Parliament; he was made a baronet. When he restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, at his own expense, the Queen graciously accorded him the privilege of bearing supporton and heir, the present baronet, Sir ARTHUR EDWARD GUINNESS, married the daughter of an sari; and now a cable despatch announces that he himself is to be raised to the peerage. And yet his ale and porter will be no better on that

The third and fourth rate Congregational preachers of this city and Brooklyn who still shall have the whole place teeming with refellowship Brechen held a meeting yesterday, ligious fanatics, and no Christian's life will and invited the National Council of the denomination to hold its next session here under by the bill shall be used for the payment of their anspices. The motive is, of course, to make it appear to the country that the National Council endorses BEECHER as it would do in fact if it were to accept the invitation. But the chance of its doing this, as BEECHER himself pointed out to the preachers, is extremely

> Unearned money and idleness do not seem to agree any better with Philadelphia young men than with New York young men.

> The discovery of another minor planet is announced. The number of these little bodies that are now known to belong to the solar system exceeds 200, and yet the supply seems to be unexhausted. Two or three famous astronomers spend most of their time in searching for them, and calculating their orbits. The very minuteness of these planets gives them peculinr interest. Think of a world ten miles in diameter sweeping around the sun in an independent orbit, turning on its axis, enjoying day and night, and having at least some of the conditions that produce change of seasons, it not actual sensons, just like its bigger brothers! If we can imagine inhabitants of such a world proportioned to its size, there is a veritable Liiiput; and the unvignor who circles the thirty odd miles of its circumterence is no less a hero than our Magellan or Drake. Then, too, these little planets throng so thickly the space between Mars and Jupiter that some of them must at times approach close enough to permi their inhabitants, unless they really are as minute as the worlds they inhabit, to communicate with one another by signs, like ships that

meet at sea.

A Tariff Commission Proposed. WASHINGTON, April 13.-A bill was introduced y Mr. Eat n in the Senate to-day that is intended to reate a sariff commission, to consist of nine members, to appointed from civil life, the tirst named or wh be appointed from civil hig, the tirst named at which shall be President of the commission. It shall be the date of the commission to take into consideration and there again stress the commission to take into consideration and there again to the against stress the against stress the properties of the against the commission of the consideration of the consideration

American Riffemen to Go to Ireland.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Bifle Association, yesterday, it was unanimously is sived to send a team to Ireland this year to compende with the Irish national feam. The following committee with the Irish national feam. The following committee were appointed with power to whech team. Make Ful-tion, Con. Redine Cod. Libenthal, cod. Famiord, tru-smaler, tod. Mannests, and Mr. James teram. It is understood that the committee are to select men which are not only known as profused marksmen, but are as wided to known as perfect marksmen, but are as wided to known as perfect thanksmen. The team is to be fluxly devided at next Toesday's meeting.

O'Leary's Challenge. Daniel O'Leary yester-lay deposited \$500 with

Frank Queen to match thart and Dobler against any two English redestrians in a pix day's great-you please for from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The children for two \$20,000 to charge to remain open for 1800 months had the rate to take place three months after against articles of agreement, in New York. A Gold Fever in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.-Considerable excitenent prevails in White County over the fluding of rich peckets of gold in Nacoschee Valley. Over one hundred nurrets were taken out in norr days, one of which, allown in Allanta today, weighs over one pound. The yield grows righer as the washing proceeds.

Tell on Foreign Sait.

DARK DAYS ON THE BOSPORUS.

Complication of Perils that Might Well Puzzle Wiser Men than the Turks, CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24 .- The political horizon here is daily becoming more obscured, and matters are gradually coming to a crisis. The recent financial measure, by which the Government demonstized the metallic currency. s producing the results which were to have been anticipated. There have been serious bread riots in Adrianople and Salonica, in which the refugee women took an active part. In Aleppo the distress is heartrending, and a

friend of mine, who has arrived from that city o-day, reports that on calling upon the Governor-General he found that functionary in tears, and 3,000 women clamoring for bread In Smyrns an armed mob surrounded official residence and demanded the food; for several days it was feared that the whole town would be plundered, and the foreign Consuls telegraphed for naval protection. At Damascus the troops were paid a fraction of the arrears due to them at the full value of th metaltic coinage, and next day the decree was issued reducing it by half. At Diarbekr and other places in Asia Minor disturbances continue, and the discontent and disaffection of the population are increasing. Indeed, if they were not the most enduring and long-suffering people in the world they would not have submitted to the frauds by which they have so long een victimized. Here the most exciting topic of interest is the rial of the murderer of the Russian Colonel,

the circumstances of which I narrated in one of my former letters. Three Christian officers have been put upon the court martial which has been engaged for the last few days in trying the man, in the hope, if he should be acquitted on the ground of insanity, that the wrath of the Christian powers may be thereby averted. The religious feeling which has been excited on both sides is so intense that it seems not improbable considerations of justice may be lost sight of. The Moslems, from the Sultan downward, seem determined the man shall not be executed whether he is mad or not, while the diplomatic seem to have made up their corps minds that, however insane the man may be found to be, he shall be hanged. The consequence is that the members of the court are in a position of some difficulty and embarrossment. To add to it, the Sultan himself is an indirect witness, for it seems that, the day before the murder, the man, whose brother was a groom at the palace, and who therefore and access to the grounds, prostrated himself before the Sultan while he was riding in the park, and called out: "Oh, Sultan Abdul Hamid, protect me! My enemies are behind all the trees seeking my life, and the man with whom I shared the apple," It seems sequence is that the members of the court are with whom I shared the apple." It seems that in Bosnia, to share an apple with a man implies a vendetta, and the monomania under which this man was laboring was the not unommon one that his enemies were seeking his blood. The Sultan, seeing he was mad, ordered him to be taken to the Imaum, or Chaplain of the Palace, to be exorcised. The Imaum, who has appeared before the court as a witness, declares that his prayers and incantations had no effect, but that so far from it the man spat in his face. Unfortunately, instead of obeying the Sultan's order, and putting him at once in confinement, they confided the man on the following day to two of his comrades, who were told to take him to a quiet place and disarm him. These men accordingly determined to take him to the Valley of the Sweet Waters, with the intention of getting him to fire off his revolver at a mark and then taking it from him. To reach the valley they had to cross the high road at a spot and hour when it is always crowded. Here, ecording to the prisoner's statement, the Rus sian Coionel's horse pushed against him, and he instantly pulled out his revolver and sho him, as he would have shot any one. Christian

or Moslem, who had done the same, so completely had he jost all control of himself. The whole question is whether, supposing this story to be true-and there is no reason to believe it otherwise-the man ought to be hanged. The Russians have decided to make it a serious international matter if he is not, and have been using their utmost endeavors to get the diplomatic body to take joint action against the Porte. In this, however, they have not altogether succeeded and there is likely to be some difference of opinion as to the policy to be adopted toward the Turkish Government. It is urged by those in favor of hanging the man that if he is let off or found to be insane, we be safe. On the other hand, if this was not an act of religious fanaticism, but of homicidal mania, it seems scarcely consistent with the first principles of jusice that the man should be executed. I have gone into the affair at length because, by the ime this letter reaches you, it may have ac-

quired international proportions. Another startling incident was the arrest of his Excellency Fund Pasha, a few days ago, to: high treason. Fund Pasha is one of the most opular and dashing general officers in the Turkish army, a sort of Moslem Skobeleff, and a most bitter enemy of Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, who is as much detested by the army as Fund is liked. These two Generals have been having furious quarrels. and indulging in bitter personalities of ate, and it is the general impression hat the conspiracy is not one on the part of Fund against the life of his sovereign, toward whom he has always manifested the utmost devotion and attachment, but a conspiracy on the part of Osman against the life of Fund. At all events, a court martial is now sitting, composed of officers, some of whom are known not to be friendly to Fund, and the position of that distinguished officer is by no means enviable. From which it is apparent that the palace has been the centre of two exciting episodes of late and that a good deal goes on there of one kind

The eternal Greek and Montenegrin questions have not made progress in a favorable d'recion. The Sultan cannot make up his mind to abandon a strategic position which has no value for defensive purposes, but which may be used for aggressive action against Montensgro. It dominates the town of Podgoritza, which has been recently acquired by Montenegro, and which, it is proposed, shall be the future capital of the principality instead of Cettigne. If, by the last day of this month, the Porte does not yield, the Prince of Montenegro will fall back on his treaty rights, and claim districts of Plava and Gussinje, which he is now ready to exchange for the strategic position above mentioned. It is certain that the inhabitants will resist the Monte negrins and that war will ensue. The Italian people are warm in their sympathies for the Albanians, while the Austrians will support the cause of the Montenegrins, hence a serious complication may arise next month. Mean time news reaches us from Syria that there is a rising among the Arabs of the deserts of the Emphrates, in consequence of the great scarcity which prevails, and that they are threatening

some of the towns in the Pashalik of Aleppo. It has been suspected for some time past that the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, who is the most important religious personage in the East next to the Sultan, has not been altogether innocent in the matter, and has been entertaining amoilous designs. Yesterday the news arrived that he had been assassinated. This event will produre a great sensation throughout the East. It is impossible to foretell what the consequences may be, and we are left in ignorance of the cirmstances of the murder, whether it has been due to political causes, or has been an outpurst of sectarian fanaticism. In either case so far as Islam is concerned, the effect will be almost as great as would be produced by the assassingion of the Pope in Catholic Christendom. The Grand Sheriff was a most popular and en lightened man, and his death is not likely to

pass unavenged. The question of the Greek frontier remains ansettled, and the Porte has refused the proposal of England to settle it by the majority of votes of a technical commission to be appointed by the European powers In Eastern Roumella

the utmost confusion reigns. There is a flered feud between the Bulgarian and Greek Christians in that province, and as the former are in a majority they are leaving no stone unturned to make the province uninhabitable by the Greeks, Committees have been formed from which instructions are issued prohibiting Bulgarians from having any dealings with the Greeks, who are to be shunned "accursed." Riots have taken place in consequence. The authority of the Porte is ignored by Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General, who is a Bulgarian himself, and winks at the illegal proceedings of the committees. The Turkish refugees are as badly treated as the Greeks, and an incursion has been made into the province by Moslem sympathizers from the Rhodope Mountains. From the best sources of information our news is to the effect that tranquility cannot be preserved in the province beyond Easter, when we may expect a civil war, The Turkish army has been so much reduced since the late war that if the Greeks carry out their threat of commencing hostilities for a rectification of the frontier, while the Montene grins go to war with Albania, the Arabs invade Syria, the Eastern Roumelians rise against each other, and the population of the empire

White Men and Negroes in the Cotton Field. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who make the cotton now made in the United States. white men or colored men? It is generally believed in the North and Northwestern States, as well as in the Old World, that the climate of the Southern States is so enervating that white people can't stand the labor of the cotton and augar fields; hence immigrants go West instead of coming South. There never was a greater mistake. White men make five-eighths of the cotton now made in the Southern States I can convince any intelligent person that this

generally violently resist the collection of taxes,

the Government will be utterly unable to grapple

with its difficulties.

assertion is true. Some two or three years ago I was in Sunflower County, about the middle of the best cotton belt of this State. I staved a night with a large cotton planter, who worked negroes exclusively. In a conversation about cotton and its cultivation. I remarked that white men made five-eighths of it. He said I was greatly mistaken: that they did not make one-half of it. 1 astonish him. He had never thought of it in that way, and he had to acknowledge the correctness of my opinion. It must be remembered that there is not more than two-threls, or at most three-fourths, as much colored labor in the Southern States to day as there was before the war. A few negroes have emigrated to Northern or northwestern States. A much larger number have quit the colton fields and located in the cities and towns. But few of the colored women go to the cotton fields as they did before the war. Yet the cotton crop appears to increase vearly. I was told in January last by a planter that two white men on his place made last year twenty-three byles of cotton worth \$60 per baile \$-\$1.380, or \$630 apieze—bessiles several hundred bushels of corn. He also said that the negroes, a good many of whom were on his place, did not make half as much cotton as the whites, and very little corn. In the same neighborhood I heard a planter bragging of one squad of five negroes who had made twenty-six bales, an average of five and one-fifth to the hand; while the white men above referred to made an average of eleven and one-half bales to the hand. There are a few Germans who emigrated to that neighborhood since the war: it is said they make twice as much cotton on an average as the negroes. PONTOTOC, Miss., April 8. PLANTER

A Working Home for the Blind. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The attenion of the public has already been invited to the subject of utilizing the labors of the blind by the establishment of in industrial home for that class in this State. Very tex of the sighted, excepting perhaps those who have stoo face to face with some tremendous calamity which has wrecked their fortune and blighted their life hopes, car inderstand the sense of wrong and desolation, of crushed manbood and womanhood, which is felt by the blind. who, strong and active in body and mind, are forced against nature and their own will into idle dependence because there is no remunerative employment within their reach. Most branches of lenuness require the cooperative lather of several individuals, and thind persons exattered here and there are not notified to reducin to a trade because a sincle pair of hands among carry it on others, again, are competed by circumstances to read in obscure country places, where the few manual products which they can fabricate find no mirked Others have no capital, and, unless sided at the outset. Others have no capital, and, unless sided at the outset of the control of the control of the country of the control of the country of the count sgainst nature and their own will into idle dependent

such lines of business as they are competent to carry on its seems to me that a working home exceeded by the State, in or near some flourishing city, giving employment to a reasonable number of skilled blint workings, much in a few years at least become not only self-australians, but be made a productive State towestment, and I would entrest ask the State Board of Charity to give the matter consideration, and in recommend the entreprise not only a work of philanthropy but of setual economy, whereby many who are now only consumers may be made suisstantial producers.

CHALMONY, Jefferson County, April 2. CHAUMONT, Jefferson County, April 2.

The Twin Chinamen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In some clever verses published in Tax Ses of the 11th inst we are told how two twin Chinamen won a walking match. The humorous old darkey who recounts the adventures The humorous old darkey who recounts the advectures of Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox, in an Atlanta paner, in forms us how Brer Rabbit was taken in by a similar device his match with the wordshirek. Both are only variations of the old Fair Donish, leaten of Schwingel rations of the old Fair Donish, leaten of Schwingel hare by posting his wife at one end of the broad hid himself at the other, each successively purpling in a the goal as the hare fluished his successive lank. Can any of The Scr's readers trace the tredition in the back to an earlier form!

Karl Wageslaur.

How Jay Gould Closed the Books, The unexpected closing of the transfer books of the Misseuri, Kansas and Texas Builroad, in this city, on Saturday, has called forth a good deal of hard lan-cuage in Wall street. The stock dropped nearly three per sent within an hour after the announcement, to the constornation of all who had corchased B. It was ever clared to be a manipulation of Jan Good who had the randot of the rand. It was reported vestered with a bridler operator look him to task for it and that Mr. Good, after learning time out, questly asked.

"Pull it were or not to you that the Missouri, Kanasa and Icaas is a Kanasa corporation?" No. 16 that is "

Notice that self-"I think you will find that such is the case; and if you go out to Kamaa you will find that due notice of the clos-ing was given there."

Safeguards Against Fire.

Some time ago the Fire Department resolved omake a thorough investigation of all the large build ings in the city using iron shutters to their windows, to meeting they many in them had not comply a with the provision of the law directory that all these windows should open from the outside, to enable forming more readily to gain access in case of fire. The list was recently completed and sent to the Department of Houdings it completed and sent to the Department of Houdings it consisted of not less than 1,700 establishments, or meany all that had been examined.

Oleomargarine. The shades of micht had fallen fast As up town, in a car, there passed A Congressman from far out West.

Who muttered in a tone suppressed

Oleomargarine! His brow was sad; his eye beneath Finshed like a falchion, and his teeth Had never yet in all his lite Been picked save with his bowie knife-

He saw within Delmonico' The gas jets blashig in bright rows. And to a Quaker-dairy man

Oleomargarine.

Oleomagherine

"Try not to pass," he said anon ; "The walking match is going on." Beyond, the light electric burned, And straightway in the Granger turned-

"Stay," said the dairyman, " and rost Some potted game within your vest;"

And when these withing words were said, Wines were outpoured, both white and red-

Beware the corner, Granger stanch; Beware the champagnets avalanche But still he ingeced at the board. And countless draughts were there outpoured-Ole-maghein!

At break of day, as hotelward

The Grancer struggled, we king hard.

A howl was uttered, long and deep.

That woke the coppers from their sleep: Molio-agherine t

And later still in Washington, Where laws are made and money won, When Congressmen were called to vote. A voice fell like a silver note: Oleomargarine

OUEER HAPPENINGS.

A boy, aged 15, of Columbias County, N. C., was bitten on the wrist by a black stater, and he died in a few minutes. The bits was on a velo.

Atlanta, G., is prozed over a perfect from wedge that was taken from the middle of a bline granite rock found forty-as; need under the granute.

During the recent floods to Greaville, S. C., large flocks of wild green we not nite the city, and many persons endoyed showing them from their back pages.

empoyed shouting them from their back purzess. When Ansell Eundell of Munivile, Mo., was dring he demanded that there he no mourning it has thereal. His could and temperature to his thereal. His could and temperature he had prepared betweenhild.

The school exhibition at Seveca Falls had, to be indefinitely postpound, more than twentierle of the children faving been taken embersly lively in measles. For thirty years Mrs. Martha P. Graves of South Killmely, Cont., had been deal. She recently dreamed hat her heart a was restored, and on the scould mora-ng following she awake with hearing perfect.

A young wife, with one child, living at Jamestown, N. Y. was sold to another man by her husband for 250, Ang is now at the home of her presentive father-shots waiting for the son to earn money to choose the contract An Illinois youth, busking corn in a field near the rail road, as we a new locatiolity, with a red which stick, He became frightened, and rail to the long crying. That ere engine is gring to bust, sure; it's red hot clean to the long or the strongly in the strong it.

to the top of the storepipe."
Florence Seymark's tarber, of Elizabeth City, N. C., shot her lover in the shoulder the might before he was as enope with her. She fled from her coom in her might chities, and, forning her intended, was married before the father discovered her absence. Tulare Lake hed in Hanford, Cal. is five miles from Talare Lake hed in Hauford, Cal., is five miles from where it was four years are, in the land reclaimed by the change are found the remains or a correl and called the change are found the remains or a correl and called land in the second remains of the called lines. Wheat is now growing on the hed of the eld lake. Six hundred barrels of whistev were less by the single of the second radiation in the Missouri River twenty, two years are. All alterupts to raise it failed; but now the course of the river lies changed, and frow whistey, which now lies toriy feet under the and, is to be due for.

Old Persons and their Peculiarities.

Edward Kane of Middletown, N. Y., died just as he had losed a century of life. Robert Wallace of Waterford, N. B., who died recently, enjoyed 102 years of this life. enjoyed 102 years of this life.

"Grandmother," Lawars, the oldest person in Northern Berks, slied on the 22d lifet, and 12.

Mrs. Enuice R. Sweat of Bellmont, N. H., is 104 years old, and has lived in that town innetty years.

Mrs. Nancy Prarson of Concord, Mass., registered her maillen yote in Ward & when 38 years of are. One of the pioneers of sience, Mich., David Hight, died on Friday, as he was closing a century of life. The oldest person in Washington Coulds, Pa. is Mrs. Mary Newman, who will be 100 sears of age in June. Join Bogart of 44 North Main street, Paterson, N. J., is 99 years or age, and hale and vigorous in mint and body. One of the church pulpats of New Orleans is filled by the Rev. Edward Palmer, who has reached his wat year Mrs. Advisor Falline, who has reaction his 22f year.
Mrs. Julia Smith. Parker of Glastenhurs, Vt., is shot exive a counselete history of the thermometer for the past minety years have been supported by the County, Ga. He is 102 years old, and he yet carms his daily breach.

Mrs. Ellen Hanley celebrated the anniversary of her 100th birthday on March 7, in Chicago. She has never worn eyegiases. At the age of 106, Philip St George of Grosse Point, Mich., went in a wagon to Detruit to draw his pension as a veteran of 1812.

a veteran of 1812.

In Orrington, Mans, a shoemaker has worked at his trade more train 80 years, and aithough 92 he is sull sucking to the last.

Mrs. William James of Brampton, Ontario, celebrated the close of a century of life by a grand reception, and died five days later. A colored woman of Chester, Pa., aged 90, went to Salishery, Md., to attend the funeral of her mother, who was 117 years of age. Old Uncle Abe was a negro who was found dead in a garden of Point Pleasant, West Va., recently, and believed to be 112 years of age.

ineved to be 112 years of age.

The Boy Rissell Streeter, who died at Woodstock, Vt., on Sunday, was one of the fathers of Universalism. He was in the 96th veer of the nee.

The Rev. John H. Grier was the oldest member of the Northennberlann Presbytery of Pennsylvania. He was more than inney years of age. more than ninety waars of age.

The only survivee of the bloody struggle at the Texan fertires of the Alamo is Col. Frank W Johnson, who is writing a history of the Lone Star State.

Pompey Graham of Newturgh, N. X., deposited his vote, as usual, at the late election, and he is in good feath, yet he is sult to be 117 years of age. President Andrew Jarkson appointed Lanc Price Post-master of Schurkell town-ing. Pa., which office he held for over half a century, having lacely residence. Gardone Stoan of Richfield Springs, N. Y., is still half and heavy at 103 years of me, and Joseph Smitchiand of Gainesvalle, Ga., has laid off the harness at 105 years. Mine. Louise Lucene, once a social celebrity in Paris, has just excludated the 100th anniversary of her hitcheds. She was the rival in boundary of the Recamier.

Margaret Gallagher of Philadelphia was paraiszed just as she had closed a enjoyry of the Nine children, 32 granichithren, and 22 creaturandelphicen survive her. In Mechanicswife, N. J. Jane Tourness, a centeraria, does his none work other hit and correctly and for five years has cared for the seven children of a daughter.

At York springs, Pa., Dr. Bened Sheffer, a non-the Two ty-fluid congress, field recently in the 67, of his size. For many years he was Associate Jo Adams County. The first caper manufacturer of Lee, Mass, was Supher handber, who shed recently at Services, N Y, in the 193th Sear of his 2r. He made powder and wire at Lee prior to the war of 1812. s living beatman is David Burns, who lives at

Burne's Lending, on the Kentucky Rever, and is tay years of arc. He has washed from New Orients to Frankon's sk times, a distance of 1500 miles.

William Plummer of Daver, Me., made his own cellis several years are, and in lead it in his stable lief. the got the discensions whom, however, and it could not be used. He was just closure a century of life.

The Hon John A. Cuthbert of Manje is the adject law-yer in Alabama, and is still indicating his proceeding in the 22d years of his are. He was not life in the West Still, and he took his scatch Concress on March 4, 1820.

The centermal anniversary of the farth of Sanna P. Bains of Washinston, N. II. were recircled records. There was a calculation of the Fig. Nation are added to a produced a poem was read, and a contained sale was since.

Mrs. Lovina Cont., who died recently at following the was better a sufficient of the contained to the contain A contennal birthday party in May is to be given to Max. Saint Arrasser by the citizens of Platfestin, S.Y. sile complex berthere knowing stocalities, and every legistrons some binosework in the home of her son. Six is nexe-elient health and spirits.

The oldest hiving thread inamufacturer in the world is samuel Senicle, Jr., of Mr. H. Fr. He learned the local new to senitand, and worked for hot tips original local and Clark. He choice each limit he with although he is lar in advance of three score and but. Namey Scarlets chief delight was a good newscaper and a telestructional. She was born at scarrets Mil, beaks Counts, Fa. Bee. 23, 1778. She died off sales of A Chough in her 103 year, she was recoming a guestata centennial bathday party of a near front.

There has been supported in the content of the cont containing the third party of a near front.

There has het been adent in the cit family of J. W. Mige, Sheriff of Samier V court, i.e., i.e. by the receiver, and the has set in the cit if there were a new horse and the set in the containing a distance of the containing and in annual number, at least 10 cit in the second of the annual number, at least 10 cit in the second of the annual number and total 10 cit in the second of the sec

Mrs. Howert, the old vivanders of the Turrenth Barodeiding Pasileers, was invented to make which triver media on her eightent tritudes and the next fifth antiversary of her indication with the retired Sie was in the comprises of 1804, 1806, and 1804.71. "Uncle doe" Compet of Dradon, S.V. had a case forth years ago, and he separated his tree deast I then his remaining also we not be tree do and I then his remaining also we not be test. But I do record a title pot, and after it he do the colored colored him in the best beauth until no bed a paralytic stroke recently in a tixle year of his age.

beauth until to find a paralytic stroke treenity in 13 italy year of his age.

For the last forty years Barefoot, Walker, has not bed his net revered. He was emiliar of as a farm hand and Colmithous Gas, atthough in his belta year. On Sandan as a maranity shed, and at the hand all the property of bending over his coffin, he sait in and asked why he was true stream. He will level.

Mrs. Betal Henderson of Warren avenue, Buston, what recently deletrated the Louth analysis said in the field day, made and does time seems will out the inhibitor process. Since the see time seems will not the inhibitor process. Since the second of the field of the parallel of the paral

to the safety of the printed of the quinted of a should A. N. Mark day. In A. the near commencer at about A. N. Mark in the particle of the quinted of the particle of the par

Musical Nevelties in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8. Programme and the many Where a work of parties and an entered by the black of the Black of the Black of the guitar, and women of them have a final black of the guitar, and women of them have a final black of the mother of parties of the guitar of th ntan with mother of program of the state of

When mind and body are not all and the tremtions a very second of the second are to for a time as states, a finisher of the second disordered d